

REPUBLICAN TICKET

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Constable, Ogden Precinct
ELIAS S. KING

GERMAN
VICTORY
GAINED

Russian and Rumanian
Troops Pushed Back
by the Teutons.

Berlin, Oct. 22, via wireless to Sayville.—The war office announced today that Field Marshal von Mackensen's army in Dobruja had gained a decisive victory over the Russians and Rumanians, driving them from their positions over the whole front. Topral Sari and Cobadin have been taken by the combined Austrian-Germans, Bulgarian and Turkish forces.

On the Transylvania front, hard, but indecisive fighting continues in the mountain passes. Petrograd says the Rumanians have been forced back in the Buzen valley. Bucharest, however, does not concede this, asserting that Teutonic counter-attacks were repulsed at the point of the bayonet.

The battle of the last week along the Marayuvka river in Galicia, has resulted in an important victory for the Austro-German forces over the Russians, according to Berlin. Here the Russians now hold only a small part of the front in the west bank of the river after a general attack by the Teutonic allies between Sviatniki and Skomovochy. Petrograd says, however, that the fighting is still going on and that the positions have changed hands several times.

Twice during Sunday—in the morning and in the afternoon—Germans launched violent attacks against the positions newly won by the French in

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James F. Burton, Cashier.
Sumner P. Nelson, Asst. Cash'r.

the Chaulnes wood, south of the Somme. Both attacks were repulsed, according to Paris. Some of the attackers in the morning offensive gained a foothold in the French first line but were surrounded and the 150 survivors made prisoners.

Berlin, in admitting that in Saturday's fighting the British north of the Somme made gains, characterizes the British losses as a "reckless sacrifice of human lives." Several trenches between Blanchies and La Maisonnette, south of the Somme, were recaptured Saturday from the French, says Berlin.

On the Macedonian front slight progress has been made by the entente allies in the Cerna river region. German troops now are aiding their Bulgarian allies in the fighting at the bend of the Cerna.

Heavy rainstorms and snowfalls are impeding the operations in the Austro-Italian theater.

WILSON LOOKS
FOR VICTORY

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 22.—Optimism marks President Wilson's attitude toward his campaign for re-election as it reaches its last stages. Men who have discussed the situation with him said today that he is confident he will be re-elected.

The president has two more speeches here and three trips on his schedule before election day. He probably will receive the returns at Shad-ow Lawn. He will leave Wednesday for Cincinnati, where he will speak Thursday. Then he will deliver an address here Saturday at a celebration of "Woodrow Wilson day." Next week he will go to Buffalo and New York City, concluding his speech-making with an address here November 4.

Alton B. Parker has accepted an invitation to take lunch with the president tomorrow, and James W. Gerard, ambassador to Germany, will lunch with him Tuesday.

BAD BREATH

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets Get at the Cause and Remove It

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, act gently on the bowels and positively do the work.

People afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The pleasant, sugar-coated tablets are taken for bad breath by all who know them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act gently but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and gently purifying the entire system. They do that which dangerous calomel does without any of the bad after effects.

All the benefits of nasy, sickening, gripping cathartics are derived from Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets without griping, pain or any disagreeable effects.

Dr. F. M. Edwards discovered the formula after seventeen years of practice among patients afflicted with bowel and liver complaint with the attendant bad breath.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are purely a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color. Take one or two every night for a week and note the effect. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

(Advertisement)

MORE DEATHS BY
THE LATE STORM

Twenty-one Lives Lost
When Vessel Goes
Down Off Long
Point, Canada.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 22.—Storm-swept Lake Erie today gave up another fragment of the story of its "black Friday"—another vessel pounded to pieces in the stinging gale and grinding waves, carrying 21 men to their deaths. The last vessel is their dead. The last vessel is the Duluth-owned whaleback James B. Colgate.

Its lone survivor, adrift for 30½ hours on a raft, brought the story ashore. Half dead, he was carried off a rescue ship at Conneaut, Ohio, this afternoon.

He is Captain Walter Grashaw of this city, master of the Colgate, which went down at 10 o'clock Friday night off Long Point, Canada, opposite Erie.

Every one of the crew of 21 perished, nineteen of them sucked down to death, the instant the big steel boat foundered in the storm and two added to the toll when, exhausted, they were washed off the raft that carried their captain. The ferry steamer Marquette and Bessemer No. 2 picked up the captain off Rondeau, Canada, opposite Cleveland.

Six men were lost when the steamer Flier sank in Lake Erie on Friday, only captain Mattison being saved. Earlier the steamer Marsal F. Butters foundered, but its crew of thirteen men were saved.

Grashaw, who had been master of the Colgate for only two weeks. He is in a hospital at Conneaut in a critical condition. His wife is at his bedside.

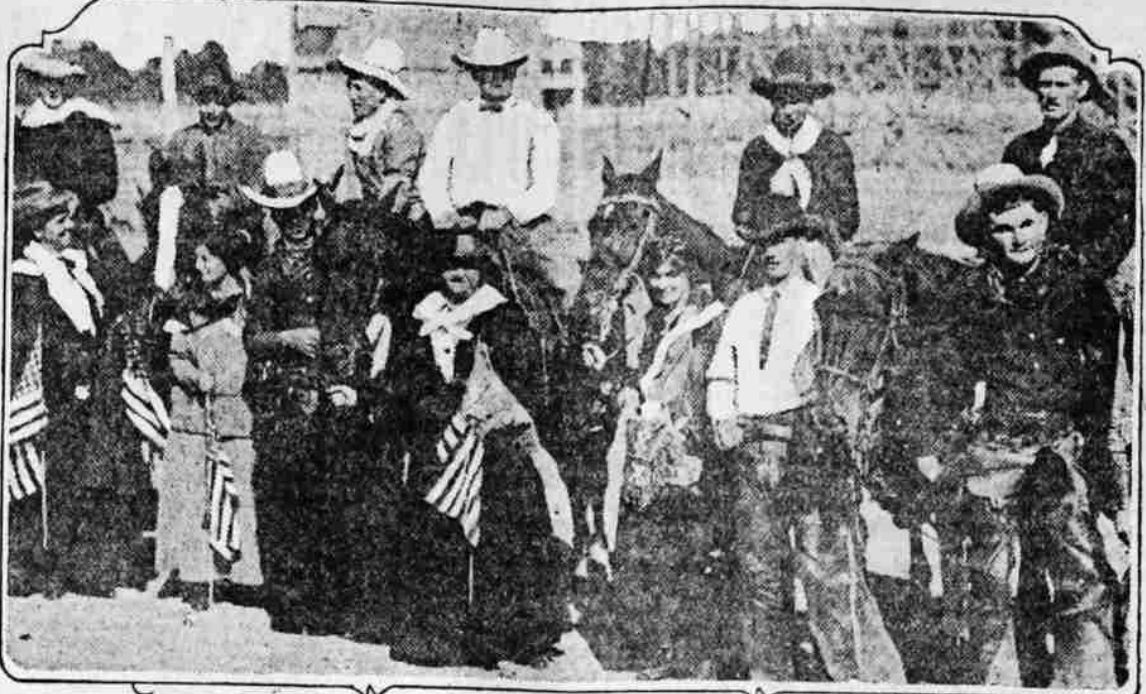
Captain Grashaw could be seen by his rescuers prostrate on the raft, numbed hands wrapped around the ropes twined across it, his body lashing in the waves.

Captain Grashaw's story follows: "We were passing Long Point when trouble began. The boat sprang a leak forward. We were all at the time and immediately we could feel her tipping and settling at the head."

"Every man worked for his life then but it was no use. By 10 o'clock the storm had increased so that the Colgate didn't have a chance. The gale was terrific, rains driving and the waves pounded. We got the life raft ready just as the boat was so far down that her decks were awash."

"When she sank everybody jumped

WOMEN OF HUGHES ALLIANCE CHEERED BY MONTANA COWBOYS



The cowboys' reception committee greeting the Women's Hughes Alliance.

The Women's Hughes Alliance was greeted by a large and enthusiastic gathering of cowboys and cowgirls at Miles City, Montana, on their recent tour of the west. The cowboy band played "I Love the Ladies" and all of the cowboys were as gallant and courteous as could be.

into the water. I went down and when I came up by some chance my hand touched the raft. I grabbed it and pulled myself on it just as Second Engineer Harry Ossmann and a coal passer reached it. What happened to the others I don't know. I never saw them again. I must have been sucked right down with the ship.

"Then our awful fight began—something I'll never forget. Twice the raft turned completely over and we were washed loose, but we managed to regain our holds. I must have been unconscious half the time, for now I can remember distinguishing night from day while the storm went on and our raft pinged with us, never once in sight of a ship that might rescue us until this morning."

"First the coal-passer was washed away. Then hours later Ossmann, totally exhausted, was washed to his death. How I managed to keep on the raft I don't know. Time and again it turned over with me. Each time I had to fight my way on top again."

The Colgate was built in 1892, 3300 gross tons, 303 feet long, 38 feet beam and 24 feet deep. She was fully insured. Among the members of her crew was Wheelman John Buckley, 33, of Garfield, Utah.

Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 22.—The bodies of two men, believed to have been members of the barge D. L. Piller, which foundered in Lake Erie Friday night with a loss of six lives, were washed ashore below Amherstburg, Ontario, about 20 miles down the Detroit river, today.

They have not been identified.

DEMANDS MADE
BY THE GREEKS

London, Oct. 22, 4:45 p. m.—The presentation by the entente allies of further demands on Greece, including the removal of Greek troops to the southern part of the country and the handing over of Greek war supplies, is reported by Reuters Athens correspondent.

The Athens dispatch, which is dated Friday, says the demands were presented to King Constantine by the French military attaché. Greece is required to transfer the entire military force in Thessaly to Morae. Delivery of the entente allies of war material and destined for the Thessalian forces also is required. Other demands were made, the nature of which is unknown.

American Greeks Protest.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 22.—Greek-Americans at a mass meeting here today addressed a formal protest to

Check and Abort
a Bad Cold

In Five Hours With MENTHO-LAXENE.

You Buy It Concentrated and Mix With Pint of Syrup.

*Doubtless every reader recalls having neglected a slight cold until in 24 hours it settled into a "Bad Cold" and then about 72 hours of distress, discomfort, if not weeks of bronchitis or pneumonia or catarrh. Now confess, if you've had such an experience, and take time by the forelock by preparing to check and abort colds, coughs, catarrh, difficult breathing, watering eyes and painful headaches.

It can be done, by taking Menth-Laxene either in its raw state—ten drops to the dose—or by making a granulated sugar syrup and mixing in a pint bottle or jar. A pint will last a whole family for a long time and keeps every member free from the distressing after-effects of a bad cold. Menth-Laxene is guaranteed to please or money back by The Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio, and any well stocked druggist can supply you. Don't take a substitute. There is really nothing to compare with Menth-Laxene.

(Advertisement)

VIENNA STIRRED
BY GREAT CRIME

Assassination of Premier
of Austria Attributed to
Political Motives.

Vienna, Saturday, Oct. 21, 11 p. m., via Berlin and Sayville, N. Y., wireless to the Associated Press, Oct. 22.—The assassination of the Austrian premier, Count Karl Stuerghk, was purely political and was induced by his refusal to convene parliament, according to the admissions of Dr. Friederich Adler, his assassin, shortly after his arrest.

Dr. Adler is an eccentric and super-radical Socialist, sometimes known as the "Liebknecht of Austria." He is

Editor of Der Kampf.

Dr. Adler's arrest was not accomplished without the wounding of two men who leaped at him after he had been on Count Stuerghk, and before Austrian and German officers overpowered him.

The wounded men are Baron Aehrenthal, brother of the late foreign minister, and the head waiter of the hotel in which the shooting occurred.

Count Stuerghk arrived at the hotel at 1:30 o'clock. With him at lunch were Baron Aehrenthal, Count Torggenburg, governor of the Tyrol, Herr Jacobson, a prominent Vienna musician and an actor from the Court theatre.

At 2 o'clock a man unknown to the premier took a seat three tables away. He ate luncheon and paid for his meal, but lingered at the table. Shortly after 3 o'clock he arose, advanced quickly toward the premier and fired three shots. The first missed. The next two struck the premier in the head. Without a word, Count Stuerghk fell lifeless in his chair.

Baron Aehrenthal sprang toward Adler. The head waiter grasped the hand that held the revolver. Adler wrested his arm free and fired two shots. Baron Aehrenthal was wounded in the foot. The waiter received only a superficial wound.

Dr. Adler apparently was the calmest man in the room. He gave his name to the police without hesitation and added: "If you please, gentlemen, I know perfectly well what I have done. I shall not resist arrest."

News of the assassination spread like wildfire and was received with indignation and sorrow.

The assassin, who is 32 years of age, is a son of Dr. Victor Adler, a Reichsrath deputy and a Socialist of mild type.

TRAIN ROBBERS FAIL
TO SECURE PLUNDER

Shreveport, La., Oct. 22.—Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific passenger train No. 2, eastbound, was held up near Rayville, La., tonight by five robbers, but it is said that they obtained nothing. The men boarded the train at Rayville, crawled over the tender and forced the engineer to

Ye Second Olde Time
Sociable and Hop

BERTHANA HALL
NOV. 8, 8:30 P. M.

Tickets at Cullley's and Ensign's drug stores, and all bishops of Weber stake.

bringing the train to a stop after it had proceeded about a mile.

They failed in an attempt to uncouple the passenger cars, and then tried to break into the express car, but the doors were locked. They fired a number of shots through the window of the baggage car and fired once at the engineer. Nobody was hit. A railroad flagman, who was a passenger, fired at the robbers and frightened them away.

A posse from Rayville started in pursuit of the bandits.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific is part of the Queen & Crescent route.

MEXICANS ELECT DELEGATES.

Mexico City, Oct. 22.—The election for delegates to the constitutional convention was held today. There was no disorder.

GENERAL OZUNA
SLAIN IN FIGHT

Reported Killed and His
Troops Annihilated by
General Villa's Band.

Chihuahua City, Oct. 22.—The concentrated forces of Villa are retreating from Fresno, toward Santa Ysabel, closely followed by the command of General Ozuena, according to an official report given out today by General Trevino. Decisive action is expected in a few days. Chihuahua City is quiet and every precaution has been taken here against any surprises.

Chihuahua City, Oct. 21, via El Paso Junction, Oct. 22.—The advance column of General Ozuena engaged the enemy yesterday, who concentrated all bands, numbering over a thousand men, at Santa Ysabel, and further fighting is in progress today.

Losses are reported heavy on both sides. Martin Lopez, the bandit leader, is reported killed, and Colonel Martin Salinas, second in command to General Ozuena, was wounded. What the losses are is not yet known. The wounded are being conveyed to Chihuahua.

General Ozuena's main force is at Fresno, west of Chihuahua City.

Torreon reports the surrender of 40 Villa bandits to Carranza forces there.

El Paso, Oct. 22.—In the lack of detailed news of the battle between the forces of Villa and Carranza, rumor which claims Mexican origin says that Ozuena was caught in a trap by



Villa, Ozuena himself being killed and his forces annihilated.

Read the Classified Ads.



Chicago tile layers get 75 cents an hour.

Rest periods for band employees are regulated in Uruguay.

Irish cattlemen are paid from \$20 to \$25 a week.

Price Makers' Union will get the eight-hour day January 1, 1917.

In Italy of 5,564,340 engaged in agriculture, 2,195,083 are women.

Sweden employs almost 40,000 workers in the manufacture of food products.

Civil-service retirement legislation is in force in Bolivia, South America.

Arizona has an eight-hour day for workers employed in cement mills.

Two California labor unions have admitted Asiatics to membership.

In Pennsylvania 50 per cent. of the factory workers are males.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Union has 600 members.

The A. F. of L. convention in November will have a fraternal delegate from Japan.

Fish curing and packing factories in Spain employ over 3,000 operatives.

Stage employees at Duluth, Minn., have secured an increase in pay.

Locomotive engineers in this country have an average daily wage of \$3.24.

Union barbers at Allentown, Pa., have enforced their \$14-a-week minimum wage.

Ford's auto plants employ more than 44,000 workmen.

Virginia Federation of Labor will demand a workmen's compensation from the Legislature.

St. Paul (Minn.) drug clerks are after a Sunday-closing ordinance.

Union labor at San Francisco may establish a trade union bank.

It is estimated that a million workers in this country have received wage increases this year.

France had 11,000,000 persons earning wages on salary before the war.

Women are to be admitted to the medical classes at Edinburgh (Scotland) University.

Membership in boot and shoeworkers' unions in Canada has been doubled recently.

British economists foresee serious industrial strife after the war is over.

Richmond (Va.) unions have organized a building trades council.

October 1 the wages of Waco (Texas) carpenters will be increased to \$4.50 a day.

A great influx of Mexican labor is reported from cities and towns on the border.

Cleveland, Ohio, pays the standard rate of wages on all municipal work.

Cincinnati, Ohio, has a 100 per cent. organization of street railway employees.

Only schoolbooks bearing the union label may be used in Trenton (N. J.) schools.

Berlin (N. M.) unions have leased a hall as a meeting place for the organization.

A label directory is about to be published by Butte (Mont.) labor unions.

A union of musicians is under way at Jackson, Miss.

A new labor paper, the Joliet Tribune, has been launched in that bustling Illinois city.

California has 10,657 factories, employing more than 300,000 persons.

Two hundred women workers on the land have been registered in Warwickshire, England.

Henry Ford may reduce the working day for employees in his factories to six hours.

Secretary Redfield began his business career as a clerk in the postoffice at Pittsfield, Mass.

From October 16-21, at New York, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America will convene.

Women cabdrivers are stated to be a success in Glasgow, Scotland. One firm has about 40 women driving cabs.

In 1896 elevator constructors at Boston earned \$13.60 a week of 54 hours. They now get \$28.40 a week of 44 hours.

Hundreds of boys have been excused attendance from elementary schools in Surrey, England, for employment in agricultural work.

Women conductors in London, England, are so expert at testing money that the taking of bad coins for fares has been reduced to a minimum.

A bill will be introduced in the Russian Duma conferring popular rights upon the Jews and removing the existing educational restrictions.

St. Louis (Mo.) Van Drivers and Helpers' Union asks employers to establish a weekly wage and abolish the present contract and speeding-up system.

A Chicago scrub woman who has invented a padded contrivance mounted on castors says she has a good deal of fun while scrubbing a floor.

Frisco unions will raise a defense fund with which to make the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce to establish the open shop in San Francisco.

In response to prolonged agitation the British Government has decided in special cases to make an additional allowance to old pensioners, not exceeding half a crown per week.

The British Trades Union Congress adopted a resolution protesting against compulsory service, and one demanding that the clergy should not be exempted from military service.

Conferences are being held in Canada between members of the Government and representatives of labor and manufacturers of munitions, claiming that such supplies regarding the shortages of labor.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has made representations to the British Ministry of Munitions with a view to securing the return of their members deported from the Clyde area in connection with the recent labor troubles.

To help popularize Hamilton (Canada) technical school, manufacturers are being asked to allow students who have spent two years in training there to enter their factories on third-year pay, counting the training period in school as an apprenticeship.

Chief of Police McNamara of Waco, Texas, has asked the Mayor and City Council to study the question of eight hours for policemen, claiming that such a move would prevent worry, care and vexation, thereby causing the officers to give better service.

The working hours for agricultural laborers in Ireland during the six months, May to October, are usually from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., with an hour's rest for dinner, in winter the working period extends from light to darkness. Plowmen and cattlemen ordinarily have the longest hours, having to come earlier and to remain longer than the less skilled workers.

Comparisons show that salaried employees steadily increase in a much greater ratio than wage-earners. From 1899 to 1904 the former increased 6 per cent. and the latter only 16 per cent.

From 1894 to 1900 the respective increases were 52 per cent. and 21 per cent. From 1900 to 1904 they were 25 per cent. and 6 per cent.

NATION'S FAIREST SPELLBIND NEW YORK CITY IN WILSON'S CAUSE



Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson (left) and Miss Constance Drexel.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, wife of the noted artist and Miss Constance Drexel, of Philadelphia, both famed for their beauty are members of the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee and will have active part in the whirlwind campaign to be conducted in New York City for the re-election of President Wilson. Mrs. Gibson took the stump for Wilson in 1912 and made speeches in many of the largest cities.